[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 3rd February, 1885.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Need for increasing the native army.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, in a communicated article, states that, looking at the unsatisfactory state of frontier affairs, Government should increase the native army. Some English journals view the native troops with suspicion, but the way in which they behaved during the late Kábul and Egyptian wars, not to go further back, shows that all doubts as to their loyalty are utterly unfounded. The enlistment of new troops also recommends itself on the ground that it would provide employment to warlike tribes which are now in great distress.

Attacks made on the loyalty of natives by the English press.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 28th January, expresses surprise and regret at the attacks made by the *St. James' Gazette*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Thunderer* on the loyalty of native princes and the people, and is glad to observe that Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., who was for many years in this country, has lately contributed an article to the *Gazette* in answer to those attacks. He has clearly shown that the natives are not disaffected towards the British Government, and that they are divided into so many

different classes by religious and other differences that a widespread rebellion is impossible. Is it possible that Sindhia, Holkar, and the Nizám, who remained loyal during the mutiny, will ever think of throwing off their allegiance in future? The children of the soil know very well that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. It is to be hoped that the Government will not allow itself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of the English press, and pursue a policy of conciliation towards the natives.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 28th January, states that the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow, being the highest tribunal of justice in Oudh, should be placed on a satisfactory footing. An additional Judicial Commissioner will be shortly appointed, but evidently the measure will in no way enhance the prestige of the Court. As the province has made great progress during the last seven years, it is necessary that the supreme tribunal of justice in the land should be raised to the position of High Court by allowing Judicial Commissioners equal rates of pay with High Court Judges and recognising their decisions to be of equal importance with those of the High Court. In that case first class civilians would be willing to accept Judicial Commissionerships. But the difficulty is that the Government would hardly sanction the establishment of two High Courts in the same satrapy. Hence it is feared that the Judicial Commissioner's Court may be amalgamated with the Allahabad High Court. But such an arrangement would be opposed to the declarations of Government and the general feeling in Oudh. It will be remembered that when the administrative union of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces was effected, Government expressly declared that the existing rights and interests of the former would not be allowed to suffer in any way. The *Pioneer* thinks that the Talukdárs of Oudh would approve of the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's

Court with the High Court; but if they did so, they would go against the feeling of the people in general, and of the educated classes in particular.

Circulation, 168 copies.

Engagement of vakíls at the public expense for undefended prisoners in murder cases, Madras.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st February, states that, like the Bombay Government, the Madras Government has lately issued orders to the effect that in murder cases vakíls should be engaged at the public expense to defend those prisoners who are committed to the Sessions for trial and who are undefended. The Government of the United Provinces would do well to follow the noble example set by the Bombay and Madras Governments.

Lord Dufferin and the Musalmáns.

The same paper states that, in reply to the address presented to Lord Dufferin by the Muhammadan Association of Bombay, his Lordship said that he had special sympathy with Musalmáns and that he would spare no pains to promote their welfare. But his reply to the address of the Central Muhammadan Association at Calcutta was somewhat disappointing. The Musalmáns have foolishly neglected their education and are being gradually ousted out of the public service by other races. The Viceroy would place them under a deep debt of gratitude if he made some special arrangements for their education, as has been recommended by the Education Commission, and facilitated their admission to the service of Government. For the next ten years Muhammadan candidates for the public service should be required only to produce certificates from the headmasters of schools where they have been educated, to the effect that they have received good education.

Restriction imposed on the killing of kine by Musalmáns at their houses on the day of the I'd at Meerut.

The same paper states that it appears that the District Magistrate of Meerut has not entirely prohibited the killing of kine within municipal limits. But those Musalmáns, who desire to kill kine at their

houses on the day of the I'd, will have to obtain special permission from the Municipal Committee. Even this restriction is objectionable, inasmuch as it will cause unnecessary inconvenience to Musalmáns. Moreover, permission may not be granted by the Committee in some cases.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Publication of the proceedings of Municipal Committees.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, received on the 31st idem, urges that Municipal Committees should publish their annual budgets, statements of income and expenditure, and proceedings of their meetings, and that they should adopt no important measure of any kind without first giving the public an opportunity for discussing it.

Circulation, 102 copies.

Department of Public Instruction in the United Provinces.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 26th January, is glad to state that Mr. Griffith, late Director of Public Instruction, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and that Munshi Durgá Prasád, Inspector of Schools, has received the title of Ráe Bahádur. This is a very hopeful sign, and shows that Sir Alfred Lyall has begun to take interest in the subject of public instruction. The Education Commission has made many most useful recommendations in its Report, but it is to be regretted that the Government of India has yet thought fit to adopt only a few of them. So the labours of the Commission have not been attended with any great immediate results, as was generally expected. The *Akhbár* would draw the attention of Government to the necessity for improving the position of educational officers, who are, in its opinion, not so well paid as they should be. It is glad to observe that two graduates of Almora have been lately employed in the Allahabad Secretariat and another has received a Munsifship.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Assessment of the license-tax.

The *Núr-i-Budaun* (Aonla), of the 29th January, states that Tahsíldárs, having enough of criminal, revenue, and registration work to do,

are unable to assess the license-tax with care, and that in consequence the assessments made by them are not just and equitable. The higher officers, too, who hear objections, have no time to check the assessments properly. Hence it is necessary that Government should make some other arrangements for the assessment of the license-tax.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's elephant-hunt and the Balrámpur State.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, states that the Lieutenant-Governor is at present busy hunting elephants in the Hardwár forests. Among other Native States Balrámpur has lent him its elephants to assist him in the hunt. It is believed that that State itself will pay all the expenditure incurred in connection with the animals during the time that they are at His Honor's disposal. Has Sir Alfred Lyall, who is so averse to an interference with the affairs of the State, allowed the Maháráni even to burden the State treasury with such unnecessary expenses? It will be something if the wild elephant, which is said to have been caught by His Honor, be made over to the State in return for the cost of forty or fifty thousand rupees involved to it by the hunt. Surely the soul of the late Mahárája must be viewing these things with a feeling of great satisfaction!

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

Municipal Committee, Lahore.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 31st January, states that at the late meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held on the 24th idem, it was first decided what six members should go out in March next according to rule. Then the question as to who should act as president during the absence of Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, who had left Lahore for two months, was unnecessarily raised by the European members, although Ráe Kanhyá Lál, vice-president, had taken the chair with the general consent of the Committee at the previous meeting. Mr. Davis, the other vice-president, repeatedly rose from his seat and contended that he was best

entitled to be the Nawáb's *locum tenens*. Mr. Wheeler, Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and another European member supported his claims. But Mr. Dick, who is an unprejudiced man, and all the native members except Pandít Rám Náráyan were in favour of the Ráe, who was elected by a majority of votes. The *Gazette* has more than once complained that the Committee does little work and is also very dilatory. If European members unnecessarily insist on the election of a European president and the appointment of a European Inspector, and waste the time of the Committee in such useless controversies, work cannot but be delayed.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Lord Dufferin and Musalmáns.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 30th January, states that it would seem that there is a general feeling among the Musalmáns that Lord Dufferin sympathizes with them more than with the Hindús. But they are mistaken. There is nothing in his speeches to justify such an assumption. His Lordship has equal sympathy with all classes of the community, and will strive to promote the interests of all of them. It is simply impossible that he will extend a helping hand to one class and leave the others out in the cold.

Circulation, 420 copies.

Christian preachers.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st January, refers to the quarrel that took place between some Christian preachers and a crowd of Panjábis at Lahore on the 29th idem, and remarks that street-preaching as carried on by Christian missionaries in this country is very objectionable, and amounts to an offence under section 298 of the Penal Code. The missionaries do not confine themselves to explaining the tenets of Christianity, but abuse other religions. Hence it is necessary that they should not be allowed to preach in public.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Mágh-mela, Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 28th January, states that the arrangements made by the District Magistrate for the

regulation of the late Mágh-mela were on the whole satisfactory. But the *Samáchár* would draw his attention to the following matters :—Traders at the fair cheated ignorant pilgrims by the use of short weights and in other ways. No effectual measures were adopted to improve the road at the fair, which had been rendered very muddy by rainfall, and the people were exposed to great inconvenience on the day of the new moon in consequence. The sweepings were thrown into the Ganges, and therefore dirty leaves, floating in the river, struck against the heads of people at the time of bathing. The old system of disposing of the rubbish by burning it to ashes was a very good one.

Thieves and persons of bad character at Allahabad.

The same paper states that the new City Inspector of Police at Allahabad has arrested twenty-five or thirty persons of bad character, and sent them to the Magistrate. Those among them who are unable to furnish respectable sureties for their good behaviour are sentenced to imprisonment for two or three years. Thieves have the boldness to interfere with the private watchmen appointed by the people.

Prevalence of theft and the police at Allahabad.

The *Shafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st January, states that it appears that thefts have been lately so very frequent at Allahabad that the inhabitants of that place have lost all confidence in the police and engaged the services of private watchmen. It is well known that at some places the police, far from endeavouring to check theft, are in league with thieves and robbers. The fact is that the police, not being adeqately paid, eke out their small salaries by unfair means. Measures should be adopted to make them more efficient and honest, or the people should be required to make their own arrangements for the protection of their lives and property.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Hindu and Muhammadan officers at Budaun.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Islám* (Allahabad), of the 26th January, states that the Hindús and Musalmáns of Budaun have always lived

on the most friendly terms with each other. But the number of Hindú officers at that place has lately exceeded that of Muhammadan officers, and this has made the Hindú community more arrogant. There are at present three Deputy Collectors and two Munsifs at the head-quarters of the district, all of whom are Hindús. At least one Deputy Collector and one Munsif should be Musalmáns. Of the five Tahsíldárs in that district three should be Muhammadans and two Hindús.

Circulation, 420 copies.

Conveyance of the dák of officers on tour in Gujranwálla.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th January, complains that it is believed that in Gujranwálla, when an officer goes on tour in the interior of the district, lambardárs have to arrange for the conveyance of his dák and are paid nothing for it. This system is unjustifiable and should be stopped.

Circulation 110 copies.

Female schools at Jallandar.

The *Qaisarí* (Jallandar), of the 31st January, states that there is reason to think that the female schools at Jallandar are in an unsatisfactory condition and that the money spent on their support is simply thrown away. It would be better if the grants to those schools were stopped and the grant to the Aided Boys' School increased.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Rafíq-i-Hind libel case, Lahore.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 27th January, referring to the prosecution, instituted against the editor of the *Rafíq-i-Hind* by Diwán Dás Mal for defamation, urges that the case should be transferred to the Lahore Chief Court, in order that the accused may have a fair trial, and remarks that subordinate courts, whose proceedings are often found fault with by local newspapers, cannot be expected to hear prosecutions against the latter with impartiality.

Prosecution instituted against the *Rafíq-i-Hind* by a Turk for defamation.

It appears from the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st January, that the editor of the *Rafíq-i-Hind* has been also prosecuted for libel by a Turk (see page 841 of the

Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for 1884). The *Rahbar* thinks that several other prosecutions will be shortly instituted against the *Rafíq*, and remarks that the latter has no doubt made most unjust attacks on many Europeans and natives.

Circulation, 350 copies.

District Magistrate of Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, is surprised that the District Magistrate of Agra, who is, in its opinion, chiefly responsible for the religious quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of that place, has not yet been transferred from that district.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Alleged misconduct of European soldiers at Agra.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 27th January, writing from Agra, complains that European soldiers belonging to the garrison located there have lately made themselves a great nuisance. They get drunk and wander about in the streets of the city, assaulting persons and taking things from the shops of sweetmeat-sellers by force. Sometimes they come out of the fort at night and rob travellers near the Jumna bridge.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Spread of drunkenness in Chunár.

A local correspondent of *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 27th January, states that formerly there was only one liquor-shop in Chunár, and that, as that shop was situated at Behrámganj, which is over a mile from the city, it was not much frequented by the people. But now there are two such shops in the centre of the city, and almost every large village has got its liquor-shop. The increase in the number of such shops has been naturally attended with the spread of drunkenness. If the evil is not checked, the people will be reduced to a state of abject poverty.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, briefly states the chief provisions of the new Bengal Tenancy Bill and observes that the Bill will completely alter the rent law of that province.

It is contended that the landlords were mere collectors of revenue before the introduction of the permanent settlement, but this is a mistake. Some of them, such as the Mahárája of Darbhanga, the Rája of Dumraon, &c., still possess old royal firmans which clearly show that their proprietary rights in the land were fully recognised by the late Muhammadan kings. Their rights in the land have been admitted by successive Governors-General. Rája Shiva Prasád, C.S.I., made very sensible observations at the time of the introduction of the Bill into the Legislative Council. He was quite right in saying that it was calculated to ruin the estates in the Lower Provinces. It is difficult to realize why Government now regards zamindárs as a perfectly useless class of people. They are of great use to Government and have bestowed many benefits upon the country, as was shown by the late Ráe Kristodás Pál. They have constructed roads, wells and tanks, established schools, and so forth. If the tenants have any just grievances, they should be redressed without destroying the rights of the landlords. The Bill will embitter the relations between the two classes, and so the object which Government has in view will never be attained. The Mahárája of Darbhanga has justly observed that it is a mistake to imagine that all landlords oppress their tenants. True, formerly the latter were not properly treated by the former, but no oppression is exercised now. The Bill, as already amended by the Select Committee, should be published in vernacular, and the public should be allowed one year more to criticize it.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 102 copies.

Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 26th January, makes the following complaints regarding the management of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway: (1) The conduct of the railway officials is very unsatisfactory. As the railroad is still a novelty in Kumaun, when a train arrives at a station, persons, prompted by curiosity, resort to the neighbourhood

of the station to look at the train. If any one enters the station premises through ignorance, he is abused and beaten by railway servants, who sometimes even extort money from him. The late station-master at Haldwáni, who has been recently transferred to another station, openly levied illegal fees from traders who had occasion to deal with him. The telegraph-signaller at Haldwáni also levies a fee of two annas on every telegraphic message received by a trader. (2) No fences have been constructed along the railroad, nor have gates been erected at the places where ordinary roads intersect the railroad, and the result is that several men and hundreds of cattle have been run over and killed by trains within the last three or four months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Trade and educated natives.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 28th January, states that apparently Government is unable to provide employment for all the educated youths turned out by colleges and schools every year in the public service. Moreover, it should be observed that the prosperity of a country depends on the growth of trade. Hence it behoves educated natives, especially well-to-do persons among them, to follow trade.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Going of Hindús to England for education.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 30th January, states that Musalmáns, who were lately so averse to English education, are at present bent on its acquisition heart and soul. They now go to England rather than to Mecca. The *Bandhu* warns the Hindús that, if they do not abandon their false prejudices and resort to England for education, they will be left behind in the race of life.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884-85.	1884-85.	150 copies.
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Jan. 31st ...	Feb. 1st ...	500 "
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	" 26th, 28th & 30th.	Jan. 29th, 31st & & 2nd Feb.	
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	" 28th ..	Feb. 1st ...	150 "
4	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 27th ...	Jan. 31st ..	80 "
5	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	" 28th & 31st	" 31st & 3rd Feb.	1,880 "
6	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Munshi Hanúmán Prasád.	" 27th ...	" 30th ...	500 "
7	*Akhtar-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Alí Husain ...	" 26th ...	" 28th ...	...
8	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	" 27th ...	" 31st ...	...
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Alígarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ..	" 27th & 31st	" 29th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 26th ...	" 29th ...	102 copies.
11	*Anís-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	" 30th ...	Feb. 2nd ...	100 "
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	" 24th ...	Jan. 29th ...	150 "
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 31st ...	Feb. 3rd ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
14	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	" 29th ...	Jan. 30th ...	...
15	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Alígarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	" 30th ...	Feb. 2nd ...	110 copies.

16	*Bhárat Bhúshan* ...	Cawnpore,	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	For Jan. ...	Jan. 28th ...	192	"
17	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Ram Krishn Varmá	Feb. 2nd ...	Feb 3rd ...	1,400	"
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Jan. 24th ...	Jan. 28th ...	300	"
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 26th ...	" 29th ..	453	"
20	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	" 27th ...	Feb. 2nd ...	225	"
21	*Delhí Punch* ..	Lahore ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	" 28th ...	" 1st ...	331	"
22	*Desh Hitaishí*	Ajmere ...	Hindí ..	Monthly ...	Munna Lál ...	For Jan. ...	" 2nd ...	230	"
23	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ..	Jan. 17th & 25th	Jan. 29th ...	...	
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	" 28th ...	" 31st ...	250	"
25	*Gyán Praddyiní Pattriká.*	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Nabín Chandar Rai,	For Dec. ...	" 30th ...	125	"
26	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ..	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	Jan. 29th ...	" 31st ...	613	"
27	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	" 28th, 30th & 1st Feb.	" 28th, 30th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	600	"
28	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mír ...	" 24th ...	" 28th ...	280	"
29	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	" 28th & 31st	" 31st & 2nd Feb. respectively.	150	"
30	*Jámau-l-Akhlág* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ..	Monthly ...	Basit Husain ...	For Jan. ...	" 29th ...	150	"
31	*Kárnámah* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Jan. 26th ...	" 28th ...	250	"
32	*Kásht Pattriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	" 30th ...	Feb. 2nd ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.).	
33	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	" 26th .	" " ...	350 copies.	
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	" 30th ...	" 1st ...	190	"
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Islám,*	Allahábád,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ismáíl,	" 26th ..	Jan. 31st ...	300	"
36	*Khair-Khwah-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	" 29th ...	Feb. 1st ...	...	

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884-85.	1885.	
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb*	Gujránwálá	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	Jan. 28th ...	Feb. 3rd ...	400 copies.
38	*Khurshaid-i-Afáq* ...	Pílíbhit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Mazhar Ahsan Khán	„ 21st & 28th	Jan. 29th & 2nd Feb.	...
39	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 27th, 29th & 31st.	„ 29th, 31st & 2nd Feb. respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
40	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 26th ...	„ 31st ...	90 copies.
41	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 27th ...	„ 29th ...	200 „
42	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 31st ...	Feb. 3rd ...	30 „
43	*Mazharu-l-Zirát* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For Jan. ...	Jan. 28th ...	254 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
44	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán*,	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	Jan. 24th ...	„ „ ...	200 copies.
45	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 31st ...	Feb. 2nd ...	175 „
46	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 26th ...	Jan. 28th ...	270 „
47	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Agrá	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	Feb. 1st ..	Feb. 3rd ...	100 „
48	*Mumtazu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	Jan. 24th ..	„ „ ...	100 „
49	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	Morádábád	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 20th & 27th	Jan. 29th & 2nd Feb.	175 „
50	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	Feb. 1st ...	Feb. 1st ...	168 „
51	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	Jan. 24th ...	„ 3rd ...	195 „

52	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ..	Ágrá ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ..	„ 30th ...	„ 1st ...	350 „
53	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 27th ...	Jan. 29th ...	96 „
54	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	„ 28th ...	Feb. 2nd ...	175 „
55	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ..	„ 24th ...	Jan. 31st ...	110 „
56	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	775 „
57	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Áonlá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh ...	„ „ ...	Feb. 1st ...	300 „
58	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Alláhábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„ 28th ...	Jan. 31st ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.).
59	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 31st ...	„ „ ...	375 copies.
60	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	200 „
61	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	350 „
62	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 28th to 3rd Feb.	„ 28th to 3rd Feb. respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
63	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 29th ...	Feb. 1st ...	450 copies.
64	*Panjábí Akhbár* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím,	„ 24th, 28th & 31st.	Jan. 28th, 31st & 3rd Feb. respectively.	275 „
65	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	„ 29th ...	Feb. 1st ...	80 „
66	*Patiála Akhbár* ...	Patiálá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 27th ...	Jan. 29th ...	363 „
67	*Prayág Samáchár* ..	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewaki Nandan ...	„ 28th ...	„ 28th ...	700 „
68	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ..	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ 31st ...	...
69	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ..	„ 31st ...	Feb. 1st ...	110 „
70	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	400 „
71	*Rafíu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 28th ...	Jan. 30th ..	350 „
72	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Khádim Alí ...	„ 26th to 31st	„ 28th to 2nd Feb.	420 „
73	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ..	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 26th ...	Jan. 28th ...	160 „
74	*Reformer* ..	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 28th ...	„ 31st ...	700 „

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
75	*Subhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nizámu-l-dín ...	Jan. 24th ...	Jan. 29th ...	150 copies.
76	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 29th ...	Feb. 1st ...	264 „
77	*Saftr-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 31st ...	„ 2nd ...	300 „
78	*Saftr-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshyárpúr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	„ 27th ...	Jan. 31st .	...
79	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 26th ...	Feb. 3rd ...	215 „
80	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	„ 31st ...	„ 2nd ...	...
81	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„ 27th ...	Jan. 29th ..	175 „
82	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 28th ...	Feb. 1st ...	100 „
83	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khándwá,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	...	„	Jan. 31st ...	...
84	*Sutúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ..	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	„ 29th ...	Feb. 2nd ...	70 „
85	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rábat Alí Khán ..	„ 27th ...	Jan. 30th ..	105 „
86	*Tamaddní* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ..	Feb. 1st ...	Feb. 3rd ...	125 „
87	*Táttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kirrár Husain ...	Jan. 31st ..	„ „ ...	198 „
88	*Vazíf-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	Feb. 1st ..	„ 2nd ...	200 „
89	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ..	Jan. 25th to 1st Feb.	Jan. 29th to 3rd Feb.	900 „
90	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Ghází pur,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	„ 26th ...	Jan. 30th ...	300 „

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